

and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "Johnson Brand 2 doz. No. 3 Contents, 2 lbs. ea. Tomato Stock. Made from Tomatoes and Juice and Pulp expressed from Parings. Packed by Greenabaum Bros. Inc. Seaford, Del." (On cans) "Johnson Brand Tomato Stock for Soups and Stews. Packed by Greenabaum Bros. Inc., Seaford, Sussex Co. Del. Johnson Brand Tomato Stock for Soups and Stews. Packed by Greenabaum Bros. Inc., at Seaford, Sussex Co., Del. Contents 2 pounds. Made from Tomatoes and Juice and Pulp Expressed from Parings. For stewing. Bring contents to a boil in a stew pan. Season to taste and add one cup of stale bread crumbs."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On December 10, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal, and that the United States recover from the owner of the property the costs of the proceeding.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1914.

**3209. Adulteration of tomato pulp. U. S. v. 200 Cases of Tomato Pulp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 5386. S. No. 1982.)**

On October 30, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 200 cases, each containing one-half dozen cans of tomato pulp, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages upon the premises of P. K. Chaconas and Co., Washington, D. C., alleging that the product had been transported from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "Family Brand Tomato Pulp Packed by D. E. Foote & Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md. (Rubber stamp) P. K. Chaconas & Co., Washington, D. C." (On cans) "Family brand Contents 90 oz. or over Tomato Pulp Made from small tomatoes and trimmings Packed by D. E. Foote & Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy and decomposed animal and vegetable substance.

On December 2, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1914.

**3210. Adulteration of chestnuts. U. S. v. 36 Bags of Chestnuts. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 5393. S. No. 1986.)**

On October 30, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 36 bags of chestnuts, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Southern Railway Co. at Washington, D. C., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Virginia into the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Adulteration